

Table II - January - June 1951

	Total Sections Due CIA	Total Sections Delivered to CIA	Total Defections FY 1951 (Sections)	Average Monthly Requirements (Sections)	Average Monthly Production (Sections)	Accomplishments (% of Require- ments Actually Produced)
State	122	70	52	20 1/3	11 2/3	57%
Army	98	28	70	16 1/3	4 2/3	29%
Navy	37	6	31	6 1/6	1	16%
Air Force	18	10	8	3	1 2/3	56%
CIA	44	10	34	7 1/3	1 2/3	23%
TOTALS	319	124	195	53 1/6	20 2/3	39%

Table III - Total for Fiscal Year 1951

	Total Sections Due CIA	Total Sections Delivered to CIA	Total Defections FY 1951 (Sections)	Average Monthly Requirements (Sections)	Average Monthly Production (Sections)	Accomplishments (% of Require- ments Actually Produced)
State	214	145	69	17 5/6	12 1/2	68%
Army	189	60	129	15 3/4	5	32%
Navy	55	24	31	4 7/12	2	44%
Air Force	32	22	10	2 2/3	1 5/6	69%
CIA	59	19	40	4 1/12	1 7/12	32%
TOTALS	549	270	279	45 3/4	22 1/2	49%

4. Production during the first half of the year (Table I) was largely sustained by the contributions in advanced stages of completion at the beginning of the year. While new staffs were recruited throughout the second half of the year, they did not affect the production of finished

SECRET

contributions so that the net effect was decreased production as indicated by Table II. Thus, the actual production of NIS for Fiscal Year 1951 was approximately 50% of originally scheduled commitments, or about the equivalent of 4 complete NIS. In addition, there were 239 sections in various stages of preparation in the contributing agencies at the end of the fiscal year. The policy of establishing permanent staffs for the primary production of NIS, and which are adequate for meeting agency commitments under the NIS Program, should henceforth prevent a recurrence of this past year's unfortunate experience.

5. In consequence, the NIS production outlook for next year is promising. The Fiscal Year 1952 schedule calls for the production of approximately the equivalent of 10 complete NIS.

25X6A

25X6A

6. Fifteen of the 19 NIS standard base maps and 10 of the 11 page size maps scheduled for Fiscal Year 1951 were published. In addition, 3 base maps and 3 page size maps that were carried over from Fiscal Year 1950 and a revision of one page size map were published. In effect, the NIS base map production is proceeding according to plan and has been able to satisfy the requirements of all NIS contributors. There has been increasing use of NIS base maps throughout the Intelligence Agencies and other government activities. In this respect, the Aeronautical Chart Service was able to use NIS map plates as a base for a series of world-wide aeronautical charts, thereby effecting a considerable savings in time and money. Some of the original base maps are in need of revision, which it is planned to accomplish during the forthcoming year.

7. During Fiscal Year 1951 compilations were completed on 14 NIS Preliminary Gazetteers, totalling 148,000 geographic names. The average production of 12,333 names per month exceeded the planned production rate by approximately 25%. Seventeen preliminary gazetteers were published and distributed during the year (4 of these were compiled in FY 1950). All NIS gazetteer requirements were generally satisfied throughout the year. While many of the published gazetteers require a greater name coverage, it will be necessary to defer such revisions until Fiscal Year 1953 in order to produce gazetteers on new areas that are required by NIS contributors. The use of machine methods for collating and reproducing gazetteer name lists continues to prove satisfactory, and has resulted not only in efficient production but also in eliminating the inherent errors of manual operations. In addition to compiling the gazetteers, the staff of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names has edited 238 NIS sections containing more than 200,000 geographic name references.

8
SECRET